THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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OLD MAIDS.

BY WORDSWORTH.

And now I see with eye serene,
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit, still and bright
With something of an angel-light.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
9 o'CLOCK, A. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Kunkel submitted a resolution for the appointment of a State Committee to consist of twenty-four, to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Clark moved that a committee on Finance be appointed, whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Clark, Stewart and Martin.

Mr. Randall moved the appointment of corresponding committees in the different counties of the State, to correspond with the State Committee.

Mr. Franklin moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner, when the following nominations were made:

Mr. Adair nominated Jos. W. Patton, of Cumberland.

Mr. Brinton nominated Philip D, Thomas, Chester.

Mr. Adams, nominated H. W. Tracy, Bradford.

Mr. Hager, nominated Andrew Meaffey, Lancaster.

Mr. Ball, nominated Addison May, Montgomery.

Mr. Huddleson, nominated H. J. Brooke. Delawsre.

Mr. Davis, nominated P S Preston, Wayne.

Mr Pitman, nominated A M Leyburn, Schuylkill.

Mr Taggart, nominated Wm. Tweed, Northumberland.

Mr Purviance, nominated Samuel A. Karns, Dauphin.

Mr Ninesteel, nominated L. Shuster, Philadelphia.

Mr Smith, nominated E. Harding Wyoming.

Mr Reynolds, nominated Col. W Butler, Mifflin.

Mr Lane, nominated G J Ball, Erie.

Mr Kerr, nominated W F Murray, Dauphin

Mr Richards nominated D J Marshall, Berks.

Mr Gleim, nominated Adam Grittinger, Lebanon

Mr Mills, nominated Jonathan Knight, Washington.

Mr Ogle, nominated Samuel Elder, Somerset.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the disposition of surplus finances, when

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner. as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For J W Patton	25 votes.
P H Thomas	8
A Mehaffey	23
Addison May	2
H J Brooke	15
P S Preston	8
A Leyburn	6
Wm. Tweed	4
S D Karns	2
L Shuster	4
E Harding	2
W Butler	2
G J Ball	3
W F Murray	3
D J Marshall	4
Adam Grittinger	2
H W Tracy	13
J Knight	1
Samuel Elder	3

The Delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Adair, Bard, Bentley, Calvin, Criswell, David, Davis, Eage, Fisher, John Ker, Kennedy, King Linker, Linton, Mathiot M'Clintock, A H Miller, Montelius, Moorehead, Norton, Baul, Robison, Roseburg, Sharp, Wm Stewart & Swartzwelder—25—voted for JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Messrs. Samuel Duffield, Thomas W Duffield, Durkee, Foster, Franklin, Frick, Fuller, Hager, Henderson, Hoyt Richard, Irvin, Kalbfus, Kauffelt, Kelton, Manley, Martin, M'Grath. M'Sherry, David Miller, Musselman, Paxton, Shaefler and Sullivan—23—voted for ANDREW MEHAFFEY.

Messrs. Allison Bailey, Boyer, Bromall Colvin, Cowan, Evans, Glasgow, Hoshour, Huddleson, Hunsicker, Jarret, Markley, Mintzer and Morris—15—voted for H. JONES BROOKE.

Messrs. Adams, Andrus, Chandler, Drinker, Hale, Hough, William Jackson, Mackey, Mercur, Salisbury, Smift, Wheeler and Williston—13—voted for HENRY W. TRACY.

Messrs, Brock, Alex. Brown, Wm Davis, Dungan, Lewis, Phillips, Shouse, Waller and Yohe—8—voted for PAUL S. PRESTON.

Messrs. Beiber, Kinnear, M'Curdy, Pitman, Bandall and Strouss—6—voted for A. M. LEYBURN.

Messrs. Brinton, Brooke, Broomall, Levi K Brown, Alex Irvin, Moore, Penrose and Quay—8—voted for PHILIP D. THOMAS.

Messrs. Clark, Middleswarth, Peters and Taggart—4—voted for WILLIAM TWEED.

Messrs. Ninesteel, Vineyard, Watson and Woelper—4—voted for L. SHUSTER.

Messrs. Sam'l Bell, Luther, Richards and E. P. Smith—4—voted for D. L. MARSHALL.

Messrs. Lane, Lyon and Miles—3—voted for G. J. BALL.

Messrs. Foltz J W Kerr and Kunkel—3—voted for Wm. F MURRAY.

Messrs. John Bell, Keyser and Ogle—3—voted for SAM'L ELDER.

Messrs. Purviance and Reed—2—voted for S D KARNS.

Messrs. Wm Jackson and Elhanan Smth—2—veted for E. HARDING.

Messrs. Mathers and Reynalds—2—voted for Wm BUTLER.

Messrs. Gleim and Killinger—2—voted for ADAM GRITTINGER.

Mr G J Ball voted for ADDISON MAY.

Mr Mills voted for JONATHAN KNIGHT.

After the first ballot the names of the candidates whose names do not appear on the second ballot were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

For J W Patton	31 votes.
A Mehaffey	30
H P Brooke	29
P D Thomas	8
P S Preston	11
H W Tracy	19

The name of Mr Thomas was then withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

For J W Patton	32 votes.
A Mehaffey	30
H J Brooke	34
P S Preston	10
H W Tracy	22

FOURTH BALLOT

For J. W Patton	40 votes.
A Mehaffey	27
H J Brooke	37
P S Preston	10
H W Tracy	17

PIFTH BALLOT.

For Joseph W Patton	65
A Mehaffey	9
H J Brooke	21
P S Preston	13
H W Tracy.	17

The names of Mr Mehafley and Mr. Preston were now withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

For Jos W Patton	88 votes.
H J Brook	30
H W Tracy	10

On the final ballot, the Delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Adair Allison Ball Bard Samuel Bell, Bentley Brinton Brooke, Alex. Brown John Bell, Levi K Brown Calvin Chandler Clark Conrad Cowan Criswell Samuel Duffield Eage Fisher Foltz Foster Franklin Frick Fuller Hager Hale Henderson Hoyt Hough Alex. Irvin Richard Irvin Johnson Kauffelt Kelton John Ker J W Ker Kennedy Keyser King Lane Linker Linton Mackey Lyon Manley Markley Martin Mathers Mathiot M'Grath M'Clintock, Middlesworth Alex H Miller David Miller Miles Mills Montelius Moore Moorhead Morris Musselman Myer Ninesteel Norton Ogle Paul Paxton Peters Pitman Purviance Quay Randall Reynolds Robinson Roseburg Shaffer Sharp E P Smith Stewart Sullivan Swartzwelder Swift Taggart Vinyard Waller Watson Wheeler Wilson Yohe—89—voted for JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Messrs, Bailey Beiber Boyer Brock Broomall A Brown Colvin W Davis Durkee Evans Gleim Hashour Huddleson Hunsicker, Willard Jackson Jarrat Killinger Kunkel M'Sherry M'Curdy Mintzer Penrose Lewis Philips J W Phillips Reed Richards Shause Elhanan Smith Strouse Woelpper—30—voted for H JONES BROOKE.

Messrs. Adams Andrus Drinker Thos. W Duffield Dungan W Jackson Kalbfus Mercur Salisbury Williston—10—voted for HENRY W TRACY.

Joseph W. Patton having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the nomination was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Kunkle moved the appointment of a committee of five, to inform Gen. Irvin and Mr. Patton of their nomination.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Pearson, Mackey, R. Irvin, T. W. Duffield, Wilson, Adams and Bard.

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

12 o'clock, M.

Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Mills, Chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was ready to report.

The report was then read by Mr. Conrad, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

PREAMBLE.—The Whig delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of presenting to the people suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, and having discharged that duty, present the following resolutions as expressive of the views of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention offers its sincere congratulations to the people of this Commonwealth, and of the United States at large, upon the rallying of so large a majority of the people to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the faith of the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the triumph of the Whig Democracy, as exhibited by the majority in both houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, cannot be viewed as complete, until the Executive branch of the government shall be made to harmonize with the Legislature.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the political integrity and sound Democratic Whig principles of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as exhibited in a long and active life—believing his talents to be of the highest order and fully equal to the due performance of any trust that may be reposed in him by the people, and knowing his public and private character to be pure and unspotted, this Convention unanimously recommend him to the people of Pennsylvania as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in offering the name of this distinguished citizen for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, we design to make no new issues as to measures or principles, but adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic Republican party, as established by the Father of his country, by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—the most prominent of which are the protection of the Agricultural, the Mineral and the Manufacturing interests of this Commonwealth and of the United States at large, against the competition and hostility of foreign nations, and pauper labor; especially of England; equal justice towards all nations but entangling alliances with none;—the supremacy of the people over their servants—the restriction or control of Executive power, and the preservation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Pennsylvania—the practical men who are concerned in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, the developement of its resources, and the protection of its industry, have heretofore had from friends of candidates enough of hollow profession for the particular interests of the State, and are called upon now to sustain a candidate whose life and principles are pledged for his faithful administration of public affairs, as they are identified with the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of JOSEPH W. PATTON, presented to the people by this Convention as a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner; and feel confident that if elected, the happiest consequences will result from a thorough change of men and measures connected with the public improvements of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of that energy and economy so necessary for their prosperity.

Resolved, That the Protection of American Manufactures, and the independence of American labor, as they were the policy of the Whigs before and during the Revolution, are their policy now: that the Tariff of 1842 was the source of unexampled prosperity to the country, and that its repeal has been attended with results detrimental to the true interests of all sections and classes.

Resolved, That if an addition to our territory be desirable, it should not be attained by injustice, nor attended with an extension of slavery; that while we respect and will sacredly observe every compromise of the Constitution we believe that the interests of the North and South, the welfare of the race, and the honor of the nation, demand that territory should not be acquired for the purpose of an extension of slavery.

Resolved, That true democracy demands a jealousy of Executive power;—that a renewal and continuance of the power of a Chief Magistrate is corrupting and dangerous in its influence and tendencies, that we recognize and adopt, as the expressed will of the people, the ONE TERM principle.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole nation are due to Major General TAYLOR, and the brave officers under his command, for their distinguished conduct in the present war, in the victories of Palo Alto, Reseca de la Palma, and the storming of Monterey; and that we also view with a just pride the spirit and alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have, in numbers far beyond a proportion of the State, responded to the call of their country, and rallied under its victorious banner. It is an earnest that the fame of our ancestors will never be tarnished, and that Pennsylvania is ever ready to do her duty

The State Committee will be announced hereafter.

Mr. Duffield moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the County Commissioners for the use of the room. Adopted.

Mr. Mills moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned SINE DIE.

FROM THE ARMY.

[OFFICIAL.]

Letters have just been received in this city from the camps of Generals TAYLOR and WOOL. The headquarters of the latter were at Bueno Vista on the 29th January, and of the former at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles south of Saltillo, on the 7th February.

The letters from General Wool's camp state that since the 27th of January they had the usual nightly alarms of the approach of the enemy, and that these reports had all come from Saltillo. The enemy was said to be undoubtedly at Incarnacion, and perhaps small parties had been within twelve leagues of Saltillo.—It was also reported that a considerable number of rancheros had embodied themselves and were not far off, lying in wait for any small reconnoitering parties that may come in their way. The report had reached the camp (on the night of the 28th) that a party, consisting of Captain Heady and seventeen men, Kentucky volunteers, were captured on the 27th by a party of rancheros, under the following circumstances: Capt. H. was sent out on a reconnoitering party by Lieut. Col. Field. When about ten or fifteen miles from their station they stopped at a rancho, and asked for liquor to drink. It was immediately furnished, and in abundance. The men became intoxicated, and in that condition left the rancho.—They were afterwards captured, and, as reported, without resistance or a gun being fired.

There was no idea entertained at the date of writing this letter that the town of Saltillo, or the troops at Bueno Vista were to be attacked. It was supposed that some decisive measures would be taken to check the reconnoitering parties of the enemy.

These letters give further accounts of the capture of Major Borland. It appears, upon an alarm being given of the approach of the Mexicans upon Saltillo, Gen. Wool sent Major B. with fifty men to make a reconnoissance on the San Luis Potosi road, and, if practicable, to go as far as the Incarnacion, about fifty-five miles from Saltillo, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the enemy had advanced to that place, and to report the result of his observations. He left on the 18th instant, and arrived at the Incarnacion the next morning, but found no troops there, they having left the morning before. Instead of returning as ordered, the major took the liberty of halting and sent an express to Col. Yell for a reinforcement. Col. Y. on receiving the major's application sent a request to Gen. Wool for permission to go with his whole regiment to join the major and to go as far as Solado. The application was sent by General Wool to Major General Butler, who refused it, but sent General Wool word by the bearer that he would see the general in a few moments. Shortly after Gen. Wool sent the refusal to Col. Yell. An interview then took place between the two generals, when Gen. W. proposed an immediate recall of Major Borland.—Gen. Butler said it was unnecessary to send the order, as he was immediately going to see Col. Yell, and, if necessary, he would give the order.

It appears that Major Borland was joined by Major Gaines and Capt. Clay's companies, about thirty or thirty-five strong, who were ordered by General Butler to make a reconnoissance in the same direction. They decided at once to continue their reconnoissance as far as Solado—the result of which was the surprise and capture of the whole party by about five hundred Mexican cavalry, commanded by General Minion. It is reported that they were surprised early in the morning, whilst asleep, with no pickets or sentinels to guard against surprise. Col. Yell was afterwards sent with a part of his regiment on the Potosi road, to ascertain the truth of the report, with instructions to be cautious, but on proceeding to the Incarnacion, he found no troops; yet he received information of the approach of General Minion, with 3,000 cavalry, on which he retired to camp. Every precaution was subsequently taken to have an active reconnoissance on all the roads by which the enemy could approach. As these unfortunate occurrences had been the result of a want of vigilance and disobedience of orders, it is hoped that they may prove a lesson to our troops.

General Taylor had changed his headquarters from Monterey to Agua Nueva, eighteen miles south of Saltillo, where he arrived on the 5th instant, bringing forward in the first instance, Lieut. Col. May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's,) and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. He was subsequently joined by the Kentucky and Indiana regiments, and other troops were expected from Saltillo. It seemed to be understood that General Taylor was determined to hold both Saltillo and Agua Nueva in its front. It was supposed that the scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front would compel the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field or to hold himself aloof from our troops. No intelligence had been received from the interior more recent or authentic than has been hitherto communicated. But the impression is that there was no considerable force in front, nor was it supposed to be likely that any serious demonstration would be made in that direction. The population of Saltillo was fast returning to the city, and it was hoped that, under the judicious management of Major Warren, a discreet officer of the Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, the people may remain quietly in their houses.

Lists have been received in Washington of the men belonging to the Kentucky mounted volunteers who had been captured at Incarnacion, amounting to thirty-five, and also those of the Arkansas regiment captured at the same place, amounting also to thirty-five.

From the National Intelligencer.

WAR NEWS.

The report of a severe conflict having recently taken place between the forces of Gen. TAYLOR and SANTA ANNA, which reached this city by the mail of Wednesday night, did not escape our notice; but, on examining the previous accounts from the same quarter, we thought ourselves justified in discrediting, and therefore did not publish it. Since our refusal of credit to it we have received the following letter from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at New Orleans, which clearly demonstrates that there can be no truth whatever in the report:

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1847.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

DEAR SIRS: You will see letters from Tampico in one of our morning papers which give reports of a great fight between SANTA ANNA and GEN. TAYLOR. It is sufficient to say that these letters are dated 17th February, and Gen. BUTLER, now in this city, left Gen. Taylor's army on the 13th. The whole story, however, is improbable, and the mere location of the battle, at Monterey, destroys all credence in it, as Gen. T. had not the least intention of falling back from Saltillo, but, on the contrary, is making his arrangements to advance from thence by the 1st of April, and will be reinforced by five or six regiments of volunteers for that purpose. Nothing could induce Taylor to have made a retrogade movement without at least first having measured swords with the enemy.

The letter-writers in camp think themselves in duty bound to send forward all the reports; and I have no doubt the present one was generally credited at Tampico, where they had not so late previous accounts from the army as we have here; and, as you see, our dates completely upset this report.

THE ISLAND OF LOBOS.

The Island of Lobos having become a place of some interest to many of our citizens as the place of rendezvous of that portion of our army which is destined for the attack on Vera Cruz, we extract the following brief account of it from the correspondence of the Philadelphia North American:

"ISLAND OF LOBOS, GULF OF MEXICO,
"FEBRUARY 7, 1847.

"This letter is written upon the most delightful tropical island ever trodden by adventurers from any clime.

"The Island of Lobos is a lovely little spot, formed entirely of coral, about two miles in circumference, twelve miles from the Mexican shore, about sixty miles from Tampico, and some 130 from Vera Cruz. It is covered (or was before we landed) with a variety of trees and shrubs, the highest of the former perhaps twenty-five feet high, and these are so thickly covered with vines that one can hardly get through them. There is hardly a tree, or shrub, or plant growing here I have ever before seen. Banyan trees spreading over large spaces of ground, their limbs forming props as the pierce into the earth and take root, while the tops, thickly thatched with evergreen vines, form most beautiful arbors. Lemon, lime, fig, balm, cane and a hundred other species of wood are growing with all the freshness and beauty of the Indies. There is plenty of water to be had by digging four to six feet. It is brackish and sweet, but we are getting used to it, and like it nearly as well as ship water.—Fish and sea fowl we have in profusion. With these we have a delightful sea air, that fourteen hours out of the twenty-four makes the place delightfully pleasant.

"It will be difficult, I imagine, to convince you, who will read this scrawl beside great coal fires, that we are literally roasting during a portion of the day.—The sun is so hot that our faces and arms are blistered if exposed but a few minutes. To-day, by Fahrenheit, in the shade, I scored 92°. The universal remark among the volunteers is, 'If this is WINTER, what will summer be?'

"Gen. Scott is daily expected here, and we shall soon be joined by seven thousand troops from Tampico, &c. There are six companies of Louisiana and four companies of South Carolina troops already here. They arrived on the 3d instant. They are all in fine health, and are encamped beside us."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1847.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

DEAR SIRS:—Gen. Butler arrived here yesterday. Among the leading items of news is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz by order of Santa Anna. As regards the city, I should think this very probable, as the garrison could not defend it against Gen. Scott, and the troops of which that garrison is composed will be of more service with Santa Anna, particularly if he contemplates an attack on Gen. Scott, as it is probable he does.

Gentlemen who have conversed with Gen. Butler say that he freely expresses his opinion as to the proper, indeed only mode of conducting the war, and which coincides with the views of Mr. Calhoun—to take and fortify by posts a line of territory, and either capture or blockade their ports, without any attempt to penetrate into the interior. The line to be taken, he thinks, should be the one (whatever it may be) which the Government intends to insist on as the permanent boundary between the two countries, and he says 15,000 men would be sufficient to hold and drotect it from the Gulf to the Pacific.

Gen. Butler justly says that, admitting we advanced into the country with every success that could be expected, and even captured the city of Mexico, it would not have any material effect on the enemy, nor place us any nearer to peace than we now are, and we should never command any more territory than what we actually covered with our bayonets, and would be constantly surrounded by a hostile population, and the Mexicans would have nothing to do but to avoid fighting, and let our army waste away, as it rapidly would do, by fatigue, sickness, and a constant guerrilla war.

He seems to think it probable that Santa Anna has moved with his whole force to Vera Cruz, and with a view of giving Gen Scott a grand fight; though, he says, it would be impolitic for him to do so under any circumstances, but that his plan should be to let our army advance into the interior without risking a general battle, but merely to harrass them, and cut off stragglers or detachments. Any serious impulse to an advancing army would be fatal to them under the circumstances.

The Administration had got themselves and the country into a most awkward predicament as to this war, so blindly and rashly undertaken; for, as recently observed in the Senate, we have the wolf by the ears, and it is equally dangerous to hold on or to let him go. There is no doubt of the fact that, sooner or later, we will have to come to the plan of holding on to what we have, and the prevailing opinion with the army is, that we should give up the idea of penetratieg into the country. The views and intentions, however, of the Administration are different, and they are actually at this moment calculating on an advance of General Taylor from Saltillo, and their measures will finally result in some serious misfortune, that will rouse the indignation of our whole country.

All the officers from Mexico speak in the highest terms of the Mexican cavalry, and admit they are fully equal to our mounted volunteers, man for man, and greatly out-number our forces of that description.

I do not believe we shall have any decisive intelligence from Vera Cruz till towards the close of this month; as the residue of Gen. Worth's troops will not leave the Brazos before the 6th or 8th instant, and the whole force cannot be collected rt Lobos and Tampico before the 15th, and if they were to sail on that day, it would be at least the 20th before they would probably reach Vera Cruz.

Those who pretend to know best, say that the castle can only be taken by bombardment; and that, if the garrison is properly supplied, it will be very difficult to take at all, and at any rate will require a long time to do so.

It is dufficult, from the conflicting opinions, to form any correct idea on the subject, but I shall not be surprised if it should be an easy conquest.

CURE FOR BOTTS.

A gentleman who has recently experienced the efficacy of the following prescription, requested us to publish it. "As soon as the animal is ascertained to be suffering from the botts—a fact very easily ascertained,—pour down his throat, by means of a bottle, a pound of alum dissolved in a pint of water—milk warm.—In five minutes afterward, give him a pint of linseed oil, or some other mild, active purgative, and in ten minutes he will be well."

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City,
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS MCGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

The nomination of Gen. Irvin as Whig candidate for Governor is hailed with enthusiasm throughout the State. There is but one feeling in the Whig ranks in this Commonwealth—a resolution to conquer, to deliver the State and nation from the misrule of Locofocoism. All the signs of the time betoken a glorious victory.—Pitts. Gaz.

"IRVIN AND PATTON!"

To-day we again raise the glorious Whig Banner, inscribed with the names of "IRVIN AND PATTON," to our mast head, and shall battle under it faithfully and zealously until success crowns our efforts. The canvass promises to be a most favorable one for the Whigs. We are united as one man—*we possess the consciousness of being once more in the majority*—we feel the growing popularity of our principles, and the retrogade tendency of Locofocoism. We know, too, that Pennsylvania must and will, sooner or later, be a thorough-going WHIG STATE. It is her interest, just as much as it is the interest of Massachusetts, to be so. Locofocoism has hung like an incubus over her prospects long enough—it can do so no longer. The mass of the people will never vote against their interests—and their interests require that Whig principles should prevail. A great Agricultural and Manufacturing State like Pennsylvania cannot be bound down by narrow ond contracted Locofoco dogmas. It will—it has already—broken the withes of prejudice as Samson did those of the Philistines, and taken its stand in the noble galaxy of Whig States, there we trust to remain forever.—Reading Journal.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening responding to the nomination of Gen. IRVIN, which was ably addressed by the Hon. JOHN J. PEARSON, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, and others.

Another meeting was held at the same place on Wednesday evening, which was most effectually as well as ably addressed by the Hon. JAMES COOPER, A. J. OGLE, Hon. R. T. CONRAD, Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, and MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN, Esq. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed with the mass present; the speeches were the ablest and most effective that were ever heard within the walls of the Court House. All were listened to with the most absorbing attention, as well as cheered with the most rapturous applause. When all spoke so well it would be invidious to select for especial praise, but we may be allowed to say that the speech of Mr. GIBBONS would have done honor to any head which adorns that great body of talent and learning, the Senate of the United States.

The clarion voice, strong argument, ready wit and appropriate stories of Mr. OGLE, excited the liveliest enthusiasm.—And the concluding speech of Mr. MAGEHAN, original in all its parts as well as irresistable in wit and satire put the crowded audience into tumultuous myrth that continued long after he took his seat, and lasted them, we have no doubt, to their homes. The meeting broke up in the highest glee and most cordial good feeling.

THE IRON BUSINESS in Columbia county, is in a very flourishing condition. The Montour Rolling Mill, says the last Danville Intelligencer, is in full and successful operation, making rail road iron, with plenty of work to do for a long period of time. The Montour Company now have three furnaces in blast, and are just heating and preparing the large new stack for its immense issue of pig metal. The Company are also enlarging their mill, and adding several additional puddling furnaces to their stupendous works. In addition to the four furnaces of the company, there are 4 other anthracite furnaces in the vicinity, sending fourth pig metal on a large scale. In all parts of the county the furnaces are fired up, and yielding large supplies of good iron.

THE WHIG AND TARIFF CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We congratulate the Whig citizens of the Keystone State, upon the nomination of their favorite candidate for Governor, Gen. JAMES IRVIN, the "Popular Congressman" of Centre county. The mere suggestion of his name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, was greeted with a burst of enthusiasm from the centre to the circumference of the Commonwealth, indicative of a personal and political popularity unequalled by that of any other man in the Whig ranks; and his nomination, by a large majority, is evidence that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Gen. IRVIN is just such a man as the gallant Whigs of Pennsylvania will glory in electing to the highest in their gift He does not come before the people as the nominee of a corrupt faction, but as the favorite candidate of the PEOPLE! His name has been ushered forth by their spontaneous voice. No workings of secret or corrupt cliques, or interested factions, were instrumental in placing him to the enviable position he now occupies. He owes it to the unbought, unsolicited impulses of a generous PEOPLE, who are ever willing to reward those who exhibit a disposition to serve them faithfully. They KNOW the man, and know too, that he has the good of the Commonwealth at heart, and would labor with untiring devotion to promote her honor and glory, and advance the happiness and prosperity of her citizens. Few men have a more firm hold upon the affections of the people, than the deservedly "popular Congressman" of old Centre. His nomination will be hailed with joyous acclamations throughout the entire State, and stir, like a trumpet blast, the blood in every Whig heart. He is emphatically "the man of the TIMES, the man for the PEOPLE, and the man for VICTORY!" The people have willed his election, and we now predict, that when the golden orb of day shall have sunk beneath the western horizon, on the 2nd Tuesday of Oct. next, Pennsylvania will stand "redeemed regeneroted and disenthralled" from the withering, blighting influences of Locofocoism. Gen. JAMES IRVIN WILL occupy the Gubernatorial chair, and the Whig banner WILL float in triumph from the Capitol of the Keystone State.—Har. Intel.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

This gentleman now stands before the people of Pennsylvania as the Democratic Whig nominee for the office of Governor. After a long agitation of the question of who shall be the Whig candidate, a large majority of the delegates elected by the people decided in his favor, and his name will henceforth be inscribed upon the Whig banner, in its onward march to victory.

Gen. IRVIN is extensively known over the Commonwealth, as a man eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the whigs, and of all others who regard the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth. He needs no eulogium at our hands; his public acts and private virtues will bear the most prying criticism; and in all the relations of life he is only known to be honored. He stands before the people a pure and an unsullied Patriot, whose highest ambition is to merit their regard, and whose greatest glory is the welfare of his country

With such a man as their leader the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and of the Union may calculate with great propriety and certainty upon seeing the Executive chair of this State filled by a Whig on the second Tuesday of January, 1848.

Let every Whig then—let every man who would serve his country well, come out in support of Gen, JAMES IRVIN, the pure patriot, the honest man, and the worthy citizen, who would do honor to the Commonwealth, if placed in the Executive Chair.—Har. Telegraph.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

By reference to the proceedings of the State Convention, it will be seen that JOSEPH W PATTON, Esq. of Cumberland county, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. We congratulate the Whig party, and the people of the State, upon the nomination of Mr. Patton, for a more excellent selection could not have been made. He is well known as a man of fine talents; sterling patriotism and unbending integrity; and his nomination will be received with universal satisfaction. He was formerly Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, and discharged his duties in a manner that won golden opinions from men of all parties. He is intimately acquainted with the important duties devolving upon the Canal Board, and if elected, would make an officer of whom the Whig party and the State would have reason to be proud. With such men as Gen. James Power and Jos. W. Patton in the Canal Board, the interests of the Commonwelth would be guarded with a watchful eye.—Har Intel.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. that the Legislature of Iowa, has adjourned without, as we learn electing Judges of the supreme Court, or Senators in the Congress of the United States. So that Iowa is to remain unrepresented for two years, to please the Locofocos—who, rather than be foiled in their efforts to elect Senators of their own party, refused to go into the election at all.

The Locofoco State Convention passed a resolution of sympathy with the starving Irish, but took care to utter not a word of condemnation against the Federal Locofocos in Congress who refused to pass the Bill of that sterling Whip, J. J. Crittenden, giving $500,000 for their relief.—Har. Intel.

REMARKS OF Mr. STEWART,

ON THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, said, as they were now in Committee of the Whole, he presumed he was at liberty to take the usual latitude allowed to all other gentlemen. He would, therefore, avail himself of the few minutes allowed to him to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means what was the amount of all the appropriations made and to be made during this session? Should the propositions from that committee all be agreed to, what would be the total amount appropriated? While the appropriations amounted to double and more than double the amount of the accruing revenue, gentlemen were going home without adopting any measures to furnish the necessary supplies. We are passing here bills to the amount of sixty millions of dollars, and where is your revenue? You have authorized the issue of twenty-eight millions of Treasury notes; you have thrown afloat your Treasury bank paper; and where are your means to redeem it? You have not a dollar—you have created a bank, a Treasury bank, without specie! True, sir, you have reported a bill to lay a tax upon tea and coffee, and it is that, and nothing but that. You have, to be sure, put a little sugar, iron, and land graduation into it, as a sweetening to induce Pennsylvania and Western men to swallow it. Is that your measure to support the Government? Take out the tea and coffee and it will not give you half a million of revenue. He had made a careful calculation; it would give $499,979, and no more; not enough to pay the expenses of Government four days. He asked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether this was the plan of his party—to make appropriations to the amount of sixty millions, and not to provide a dollar of additional revenue to meet them? You are crushing the country under an enormous debt, and leave it to the Whigs, as heretofore, to put the burdens on the people to discharge it.

These are the questions I propose to the chairman of the committee. Your party have got a majority of two-thirds here, and where are your ways and means? In the last war Congress promptly doubled the duties—why do you not do it now, or increase your tariff of 1846 twenty-five per cent.? Why not meet the crisis you have created like men? Do something, and not insult the country with this poor miserable three million bill—this tax on tea and coffee. Take tea and coffee out, and I repeat your bill will not raise revenue enough to sustain this Government for four days—just three days and a half, and no more. Are we to go on this way, appropriating money to the amount of fifty or sixty millions, and issuing Treasury notes to pay it, without providing the ways and means of paying the interest on your bank paper? Are you going on with your Treasury bank issues without a dollar of specie in its vaults to redeem it? I want you, sir, to tell the people what it is you propose to do. I call on you to come up to your duty and provide the ways and means for carrying on your war. But no, you are afraid to vote a dollar of taxes; you are afraid to pass even this pitiful bill to tax tea and coffee. The power is with you; the Whigs can do nothing; you have got here two to one against us; I am for holding you up to your responsibility.

Mr. HOLMES. Will you vote to tax tea and coffee?

Mr. STEWART. I can give you a bill, sir, to raise forty millions, and at the same time to do good to the country, by a modification of the tariff of 1842: increasing the duties on luxuries and extending it to a portion of the free list, increasing some of the duties for protection and making them specific. This was the Whig plan. Let them carry it out, and it would give you ample revenue and give prosperity to the whole country.

Mr. HOLMES. I ask, will you tax tea and coffee?

Mr. STEWART. Never, to prop and bolster up your miserable British tariff of 1846. No, sir, never. But, sir, adopt a proper bill for revenue and protection—a genuine American tariff—and then if it did not give revenue enough for all the necessary wants of Government, he might be induced to embrace tea and coffee, but not till then. But go on, gentlemen, the power is in your own hands. You have two to one here. Carry out your measures. Take the duty off brandy and spirits, as you have done to the amount of $432,000, and put it on tea and coffee; break down protection, destroy the national industry, as you have done, by reducing the duties nine millions on five articles, namely: iron and its manufactures; cottons, woollens, silks, and sugar. Sir, add spirits and salt, and the reduction of duties on these seven articles amount to ten millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Do this, and then tax tea and coffee! Go on with your system of destruction, war and all. Go on, but remember the people will hold you responsible.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The last Locofoco Congress passed a law repealing the provisions of the late law, with regard to the carrying of newspapers free of postage under thirty miles. Hereafter they are to be charged one cent for any distance within the State where printed, and one and a half cent for any distance over one hundred miles, if out of the State. All TRANSIENT newspapers sent by mail, three cents each.

Two Quaker sisters, Hannah Gillaspy and Lucy Elkinton, who have for many years lived together in a house in Almond street, Philadelphia, expired about noon on Monday, almost at the same instant.—The former was in her 90th and the latter in her 86th year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOWANDA.

BRADFORD CO.

TWENTY HOUSES DESTROYED.—We take the following account of a destructive fire at Towanda, on Friday last, from the *Reporter* of that place.

One of the most awful and destructive conflagrations occurred in our borough to-day that ever visited a town of equal extent and population. More than twenty buildings are laid waste, in the fairest and most business portions of the town. The fire originated in the roof of a building occupied as a store by N. N. Betts, and in a very few moments communicated with the contiguous buildings on either side. The large three story store owned and occupied by the Messrs. Montaynes—the Claremont House and adjacent buildings, and the Court House, were soon enveloped in one sheet of flames.—In less than two hours, more than twenty buildings were consumed by the insatiate element.

Every building on the south side of the public square, and east side of Main street as far down as M. C. Arnout's brick house was destroyed. The beautiful Brick Block on the west side of Main street was several times on fire, but ultimately saved through the almost superhuman exertion of our citizens. The Bridge was at one time considered in the most imminent danger, the roof being on fire in several places.

The wind blew from the Northwest, which threw the force of the blaze partly toward the river, and was a fortunate circumstance, for had the fire crossed Main street, Heaven only knows where it could have been stopped.

We will not pretend to estimate the loss but it cannot be less than 60 or $80,000.

More than twenty-five families have, by this calamity, been left houseless, and many have lost all they possessed.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

We were favored yesterday with the perusal of a letter written by an officer in the command of Col. Cooke, who is at the head of the Mormon battalion on its way to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of November, at Las Playas, Sonora. The writer says: We are now about 350 miles from Santa Fe, on our way to California. So far we have been successful in finding a good road, that may be considered a natural one, for we have had but little work to do. We find water scarce, and prospects still worse ahead, though I am in hope we shall not suffer. The grass for our animals is very fine.—We have crossed several high mountains, or rather passed through them, without difficulty, and have suffered but little from cold. Our course has been further south than we wished to follow, but it was necessary on account of water. We are about fifty miles north-west of Yaras, so by referring to the map, you can see our present position. From here, we go to San Bernardino, and thence to the Rio San Pedro, and down that, to the Gala; from thence, down that river to the Gulf of California, and thence across to San Diego, and up the coast to Monterey.—There our journey westward will be ended. We will require at least seventy days yet to perform the trip, for our animals must necessarily fail, if we attempt to push them. They are our only hope, and it behoves us to favor them in every possible way. This is a wild country, & too far from home ever to be settled by white men. The health of the command is good—in fact, the air is too pure to have desease of any kind generated in it. This will be taken to Santa Fe by a Mexican, who was found trading here with the Indians.

This letter must put to rest a report which had found some believers here, that Capt. Cooke's command had been captured by the Mexicans. it is the latest intelligence from that quarter.—St. Louis Republican, March 9.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

FROM THE "UNION."

We understand that many Brevets were conferred by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the last evening of its session, and that the official general order for publishing the same is in a course of preparation. We announced the other day that the brevet of Major General had been conferred on Brevet Brigadier General WORTH for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Monterey; and, in anticipation of the official list, we now mention the names of Colonel PERSIFER F. SMITH, of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Brigadier General by brevet, and Lieutenant Colonel HENRY WILSON, of the 1st regiment of infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of Monterey.—Lieutenant Colonel JOHN GARLAND, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, and Capt. THOMAS CHILDS, of the 3d regiment of artillery, and Lieutenant by brevet, to be Colonel by brevet, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, &c.

LIBERAL.

At a meeting in Bellefonte for the relief of suffering Ireland, Gen. JAMES IRVIN contributed fifty barrels of flour. Characteristic of the man. His purse strings are always unloosed to supply the wants of his suffering fellows.—Har. Int.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6¼ o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the laws compelling the payment of debts be repealed.

ESSAYIST, DECLAIMER,
S. W. Pearson, I. Hugus,
WM. ADAMS, Sec'y.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a	5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a	1 00
Rye,	"	60 a	0 70
Corn,	"	60 a	0 70
Oats,	"	35 a	0 38
Potatoes	"	60 a	0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a	0 00
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a	1 50
Butter,	per pound,	00 a	0 00
Beef,	"	6 a	0 7
Veal,	"	5 a	0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a	1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a	0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7	0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,		$4 00 a	4 12
Wheat		0 70 a	0 00
Rye		37 a	40
Corn		37 a	40
Oats		26 a	27
Barley,		35 a	40
Bacon, hams,	per lb	7 a	8
Pork		00 a	00
Lard,		7 a	8
Tallow,	rendered	8 a	00
"	rough	5 a	00
Butter, in kegs,		7 a	8
"	roll,	9 a	10
Cheese	Western Reserve	6 a	7
"	Goshen,	00 a	10
Apples green,	per barrel,	1 12 a	2 00
"	dried per bushel,	55 a	62
Peaches,		1 25 a	1 50
Potatoes,	Mercer	00 a	00
"	Neshannocks	a	00
Seeds,	Clover	3 62 a	3 75
"	Timothy	2 00 a	2 12
"	Flaxseed	00 a	1 00
Wool		24 a	33

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	–	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER. Exr.

March 9, '47.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothersvalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on *Thursday the 15th day of April next*, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER.
JONATHAN G. WALKER.

March 9, 1847. Adm'rs.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JOHN LINTON,
JACOB MYERS.

February 25th, 1847—(mar9)

P S The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JACOB MYERS.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned resident in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, after many and urgent requests by his fellow citizens, came to the conclusion to lay out a parcel of *LOTS* to form a village, on the road leading from Somerset to Stoystown, five miles distant from each; adjoining the Parsonage at Frieden's Church on the north side from east to west. They will be exposed to sale on the 9th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the proprietor.

GABRIEL WALKER.

March 16, 1847.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole,—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives Notice that he has disposed of his Stores at Stoystown and Buckstown, and intends to leave the State, as soon as he can collect his dues. He will leave his Books belonging to the Buckstown Store, with Walter Chalfant until the first day of April next; and will remain in Stoystown to make settlement with those concerned with the Books at the Stoystown Store, also until the first day of April.—All who are concerned at either of the above named places can have an opportunity to save costs, as after the date above named all his Books notes and accounts will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. A. CLARKE.

March 9, 1847.

REMOVAL & NEW FIRM.

J. H. BENFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. They will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which they will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

March 16, 1847.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately. J. H. BENFORD.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Somerset, on SATURDAY, the 27th of March inst., the following property, viz:

ONE BUGGY,

Sleigh, Saddle and Bridles, Coal Stove and pipe, Bureaus, Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Settee, Shot Gun, a lot of Books, Book Case, Maps, an excellent Clock, and numerous other articles.

AN OUT-LOT

of 4 acres will be offered for sale at the same time. If not sold, it will be rented for one year.

Sale on credit, to commence at 11 A. M.

GEO. MOWRY.

☞ All those in any wise indebted, are requested to settle and save costs.

March 16, 1847.

THIS WAY.

For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the *Foundry business* in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "*Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough*," manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts."—In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of *Stoves* of fashionable style, *Grates* of all lengths, *Hollow-Ware* of all kinds, *Saw Mill Castings* of different sizes, *Machinery Castings* for *Engines*, for *Stationary Horse Powers*, for *Grist Mills*, for *Gearing* of all kinds, and for *Thrashing Machines*.

Persons wishing to purchase *Thrashing Machines* can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two sets of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old metle (except what has been burned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also, country produce, such as *Bacon*, *Flour*, *Wheat*, *Corn* and *Oats*, will be taken in exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.

March 2, 1847.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE ENSUING ELECTION.

The ensuing election in Pennsylvania will be a highly important one, both in regard to its immediate results and its remote consequences.

The present State Executive, it is well known, though perhaps not generally admitted, is a weak, imbecile officer—a mere "camp follower" of the great leaders of his party, who is unable to either conceive or carry out any scheme of State policy, unaided by men of greater talent and experience than himself. The honor and interests of the Commonwealth and of the people therefore demand his defeat and the election in his stead of one more competent to discharge the high and responsible duties which devolve upon the chief Executive officer.

The present Board of Canal Commissioners is composed of two Democrats and one Whig, the latter of whom, though he be ever so desirous of introducing wholesome reforms into the management of the public works, is altogether powerless, and will continue to be so until one of the former shall have been supplanted by the election of a Whig.

These are, in few words and general terms, the principal reasons why the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner should be defeated and the Whig candidates elected, in so far as the affairs of the Commonwealth are likely to be affected by the decision.—But this election will have an important bearing also upon the Presidential contest in 1848, and viewed in this light, becomes even more important than when considered merely with reference to immediate results.

Last year the Whigs of Pennsylvania achieved a great and decisive victory, which has exerted a salutary influence upon the National Legislature, causing a large portion of the Northern Democracy to cut loose from the President & his southern friends, and to take a manly stand for Northern interests; thus identifying themselves, so far as regards those interests, with the Whig party of the Nation, who have long been battling against southern encroachment upon Northern rights, and have condemned, from first to last, that system of Southern dictation and Northern servility which has been for so many years a curse to the nation.

It does not require the vision of a prophet to foresee that the power and influence of the South will be exerted at the ensuing election in this State, for the purpose of reversing the decision given last fall, which has been the source of so much perplexity to the President and of alarm to Southern Locofocoism. The re-election of Gov. Shunk and the success of his candidate for Canal Commissioner would be viewed and proclaimed as a condemnation by Pennsylvania of the course of her delegation in the last Congress on the Slavery question and as a triumph of a Southern President and Southern faction over the free citizens of the Keystone State, and would be followed by renewed exertions to either retain in the Executive chair the present incumbent or place in his stead another Southern man with Southern principles. On the other hand, the defeat of Shunk and his partizans and the election of the Whig candidates, would at once convince all parties that Pennsylvania was determined to remain true to her purpose, and that none other than a Northern man, untrammeled by the influence of Slavery, could receive her electoral vote for President of the United States.

It must, we think, be obvious to all, that, in whatever light we view the question—whether in regard to State or to National affairs—the result of the ensuing election will be of high and lasting importance—important in regard to the immediate concerns of the Commonwealth—important in its bearings upon the coming Presidential contest—and important in the influences which it will exert upon all sections of the Union in regard to those perplexing questions of National policy which have been so long and so constantly a prolific source of contention between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Confederacy.

If the people of Pennsylvania will but ponder these things—if they will divest themselves of all prejudice and act solely with a view to the advancement of their own interests and the interests of the whole nation—then there can hardly be two opinions as to what will be their decision next fall.

THE WHIG CANDIDATES.

If the tone of the Whig press may be taken as an index to the feelings that pervade the Whig party of the State, we may congratulate our political friends upon the nominations made by the Convention on the 9th inst., for Governor and Canal Commissioner. We have seldom witnessed greater unanimity or greater enthusiasm than that which is manifested by our Whig exchanges in regard to the nominations. All speak of the candidates in the highest terms, and all appear to be confident of their success at the ensuing election. Nor is this all. The tools, dependants and understrappers of the powers that be, manifest unmistakeable signs of alarm, well knowing that the days of their power and rule will soon be over, and that the people of our good old Commonwealth will supply their places with other and better men. We may expect to see the Whig candidates villified as usual; but it will avail Gov. Shunk and his office-holders nothing. The Whigs will march to battle in solid phalanx, and victory will again perch upon their banner.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT JUDGES.

J. Pringle Jones, has been appointed to succeed Judge Banks.

John M. Forster, whose nomination had been rejected by the Senate, was renominated by the Governor and again rejected by the Senate, 12 to 12.

J. M. Burrell was nominated to succeed Judge White, and rejected in the Senate, 16 to 11.

Samuel A. Gilmore was subsequently named by the Governor in place of Burrell, and also rejected, 14 to 12.

Wilson McCandless was then nominated in place of Gilmore and rejected, 13 to 13.

The Chester and Westmoreland Judicial districts therefore remain vacant.

THE WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war which we publish to-day indicates the most active preparations on the part of Gen. Scott for an attack upon Vera Cruz and the Castle. Ere this time a decisive battle has in all likelihood been fought, and the next arrival may bring us the gratifying intelligence that both the City and Castle are in possession of our troops.

WISCONSIN.

Among the Acts passed at the late session of Congress, is one for the admission of Wisconsin as a State of the Union.—The next Congress will therefore have a representation from thirty States.

☞The citizens of Chester county have sent to Ireland, for the relief of the sufferers, 600 barrels corn-meal, 25 barrels wheat-flour, 15 barrels rye-meal, 6 barrels pork, 2 barrels beef and 28 bushels peas.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The editor of the Harrisburgh Telegraph proposes to furnish his paper till the election at $1 per copy, or 6 copies for $5.

☞The hands employed on the Reading Railroad have contributed a thousand dollars towards the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

☞Maj. General Butler, who has returned home, is said to be still suffering a good deal from the wound which he received in the battle of Monterey.

☞It is rumored that Jesse Miller has resigned his post as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that James R. Snowden has been appointed in his place.

POLK & THE THREE MILLIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the North American, of last Thursday, makes the following statement:

I say, I believe Santa Anna is indisposed to diplomatic proposals, because I know that Captain Alexander Slidell Mackenzie has just returned from Mexico, after an ineffectual attempt to bring about a better understanding. They indulged in cock-fighting and other like refreshing exercises, but the captain has come back as wise as he went on the only important matter of his mission. Santa Anna was exceedingly polite and hospitable—was delighted to see the Captain, inquired kindly after Mr. Polk, and perhaps hinted at the missing two millions, which the same officer was instructed by the administration to promise him at Havana: but on the subject of *negotiations for peace*, he was as silent as Harpocrates himself. I make this 'statemsnt on the most undoubted authority, and say that though Santa Anna suffered Mr. Polk and his agents to believe that he was tampered with in exile, he is too fond of power to be trampered with in Mexico. Every dollar that is paid to him will be a wanton drain upon the public treasury to procrastinate the war against the United States. He cheated the administration once in management—he will cheat them now in money. His restoration was all that he desired—it was his only way to get once more into power. The war on the frontier enabled him to depose a successful rival, while his return at such a crisis placed him at the head of the Government. This administration accomplished both these objects, and they are now reaping the result.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, a neutral paper, in the course of a lengthy and handsome article in relation to the nominee of the Whig Convention says:

"This unassuming, but able man—from the ranks of the people—practically experienced in the great interests of the State, and earnest to sustain them—of excellent judgment and practical good sense, is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania. Can ii be doubted that the selection is a wise one? We speak apart from party considerations.—Who can better represent and sustain the true interests of the Commonwealth, than one who has been so long identified with them, and always their consistent and effective advocate? We are persuaded that the merits of Mr. Irvin will be appreciated by his fellow citizens throughout the Commonwealth—that his popularity will not be found to be divided by any geographical line. East of the mountains, and West of them, wherever a hardy yeomanry, alive to State honor and interests, can be found, there will Gen. Irvin find willing supporters."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

David Tod, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

John R. Clay, Charge d'Affairs at Peru.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of France.

George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the Queen of Portugal.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri.
William Cumming, of Georgia.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

George Cadwallader of Pennsylvania.
Enos D. Hopping, of New York.
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL!

The President rules with a high hand. Few men have played the tyrant more boldly, and treated his friends with more supreme contempt. To please him, the River and Harbor Bill of last year was shorn of its exceptionable proportions.—It was publicly given out in both Houses of Congress, that, as drawn, it would receive the President's signature. This was believed. Few of its friends doubted a favorable result. The bill was accordingly passed, and POCKETED! Congress voted the President his Major Generals and his Three Million Bill without the Proviso; and as a reward to those Northern men who surrendered their better judgment to a fancied policy, their favorite measnre, so much needed, received the official negative of His Excellency!—Millions for war, but not a cent for commerce! The South triumphs, while the North and West meet with nothing but disappointment and insult!—Alb. Jour.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Towns	Dem.	Whig	Independent
191	28,155	20,082	8,270
	20,082		
	8,073 dem. plurality.		
	8,270		
	197 dem. monority.		

There are thirty-two towns to be heard from. These, last year gave a democratic majority of eleven hundred.

Two democrats have been elected to Gongress; there is no choice in the other two districts.

The democrats may have a majority in the State legislature.

Married:

On Tuesday evening the 16th inst., by Rev. D. B. Ernst, Mr. D. L. Beam, of Somerset township, to Miss Harriet S. Benford, of this borough.

[☞Accompanying the above notice, we received a number of slices of delicious wedding-cake, in consideration of which the happy couple have our thanks and best wishes.]

On Thursday evening the 18th inst., by Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. James Pinkerton, to Miss Elizabeth Weimer, both of this borough.

On Thursday the 18th inst., by Elder Postlethwaite, Mr. Jacob Lobingier, of Westmoreland county, to Miss Lilias F. daughter of Andrew Stewart, Esq., of this place.

"The vow has been taken, the blessing is o'er,
And the home of her childhood, shall claim her no more,
She has flown to her chamber one moment to hide,
The thoughts crowding thick on the young blushing bride.

"Oh blame her not, lord of her destiny; thou
Who rulest the sun of her happiness now!
The truer the tune of her heart-chords may be
To the soft claims of childhood; the truer to thee." [Com.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

A telegraphic despatch from our Philadelphia correspondent, informs us that later advices have been received at New Orleans from Tampico.

Gen, Scott, who arrived at Tampico on the 18th of Februaiy, embarked from that place on the 21st, for the Island of Lobos.

Brigadier Generals Quitman, Pillow, Twiggs, and Shields, were also embarking, with their forces, supposed to be destined also for Lobos, but that was not certain. It may be for some point nearer Vera Cruz, as a corps of observation.

About two thousand troops had already left Tampico, and the most intense activity and the greatest excitement prevailed among the American forces at Tampico. Great events were expected soon.

The Brigade of choice veteran troops, under Gen. Worth, was hourly expected at Tampico from the Brazos.

Advices from the Mexican Army give distressing accounts of the deplorable condition of the enemies forces.

Santa Anna had issued a Proclamation in which he declared the most unexampled distress prevails in his Army. He declares his determination to march immediately upon the enemy; and advises his soldiers to take and kill what is necessary for their subsistance, wherever they can find it, as they were deserted and neglected by their own Government.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobalt Follmar, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
March 23, 1837* Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Friday the 16th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Mason, of, in and to, a certain PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared, and about 20 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, Jr., and others, on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, March 23 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on *Saturday, the 1st day of May next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schachleiter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, March 23, 1847. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of MAY next, (3d day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

AT a Court of Common

Pleas held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15th February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Gaither, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847.

A, J, OGLE,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance

of the above commission I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice,

SAM'L GAITHER,
March 23, 1847. Auditor.

JURY LIST,
For May Term, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of D., Isaac Wendle.
Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker.
Southampton—Henry Bowman, Henry Dom, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lepley.
Stoystown Borough—David Clark.
Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Mishler, John Wertz, jr.
Summit—David Hay,
Stonycreek—Benjamin Kimmel,
Quemahoning—George Kocher,
Berlin Borough—Hertz Keiser,
Elklick—Jacob Lavengood.
Milford—Joshua Rhoads,
Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner,
Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert,
Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Suter, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,
Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hiat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis,
Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr. David Specht,
Paint—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman,
Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeman, David Hartzell, John C. Tashue,
Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissey,
Stonycreek—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spencer,
Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Hartzell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer,
Southampton—Henry Hoyman, Jr.
Milford—Elijah Lvon,
Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack,
Brothersvalley—John Swanger,
Quemahoning—George Snyder, of John.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 29th of February 1847, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business, named GEORGE BILLS, about 17 years of age. He was well clothed when he left. The above reward will be given to any person returning said apprentice to the subscriber but no farther charges paid.

GEORGE A. GARDNER.
March 2· 1847.*

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847.) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs., auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D. 1847. WM. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors will attend at the house of Wm H Picking, in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
SAM'L GAITHER,
ROB'T L. STEWART,
March 2, '47. Auditors.

POETRY.

From the Columbian Magazine.

SORROW'S HOLIDAY.

BY MRS. FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

Gay girls are wreathing
Flowers in their hair,
Fond lips are breathing
The wish—the prayer.

Lonely—the laughter,
The revel I shun;
One stealeth after—
How welcome that one.

Far away gleaming,
The dancers flit by;
Here sit we dreaming—
Memory and I.

Fair beads of amber,
She counteth the while,
In the still chamber,
With sigh and smile;

And as she telleth
Her rosary o'er,
Wild my heart dwelleth,
On hours of yore.

Some winged treasure,
That flew from my arms,
Some perished pleasure,
Each bead enbalms.

All hopes I cherished,
There find a tomb,
One by one perished,
In glory and bloom.

Sound harp and viol!
Speed the bright hours!
Life's sunny dial,
They count by flowers.

They—the light-hearted!—
Ah! dearer to me,
One dream of the parted,
Than all their wild glee.

Still the past haunts me!
'Mid all hope can say,
Memory chants me,
A lovelier lay.

INTERESTING TO APPLE GROWERS.

In a letter published in the January number of the Horticulturist, the Rev. C. Springer, of Meadow Farm, Ohio, says.

"I have gathered this year, from one acre of ground, about 160 barrels of the finest and fairest apples grown in this vicinity or State, and about one barrel of the White Doyenne pears. The latter are now (Nov. 8th) in perfection. I had one Rhode Island Greening five inches in diameter, weighing eighteen ounces and three quarters. My trees have never been trimmed, and I raise larger fruit than one who trims his trees.

HOW TO INCREASE THE FRUITFULNESS OF ORCHARDS.

Alkaline, or amoniacal preparations have been applied to young trees, as well as to old ones, for the purpose of stimulating their growth and acceleratiag their fruitfulness, such as whitewashing their trunks and branches, rubbing them with soapsuds, and spreading round their roots, lime, gypsum, charcoal, soot, ashes, &c. If you apply it to vines, or to young apple trees, there is nothing that contributes more to make them bear an abundance of fruit; nor does this only produce a greater increase, but it also improves both the taste and flavor of the wine and apple.—*American Agriculturist.*

LIME ON APPLE TREES.

An old farmer of much discrimination observed to us recently that he had made it a regular practice for several years, to sow caustic lime around his apple trees in the spring. He had noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling, had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and was at a loss for some time to know the cause. On inquiry, he found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot of the tree, and to this as the principal cause, he immediately assigned the revivisence and renewed fructification of the tree. Taking the hint from this accident, he purchased twelve casks of lime and applied half a bushel to each tree, and found that it produced immediately beneficial effects.—Not the health of the trees only, but the quality of the fruit was greatly improved. We would advise our readers to make a trial of this experiment and see whether it is deserving of the high recommendation it receives.—*Maine Cultivator.*

MANURES.—"A single grain of saline matter in every pound of soil one foot deep is equal to 500 lbs. in the acre." "This" says a celebrated writer, "is more than is carried off in forty years, supposing that the wheat and barley are sent to market, and the straw and green crops regularly returned to the soil in the shape of manure." Farmers are to apt to rely on what they have learned to regard as the recuperative or self-replenishing energy of the soil; a capacity, in fact, which the earth does not, and cannot possess, unless under certain circumstances of cultivation, or a system of adequate vegetable returns for the draft made upon its powers by the growing crop. Suppose a garden be cultivated for a series of years without a due application of stimulating manure; no one can doubt that 'exhaustion' would be the consequence, and that this would be precisely in the ratio of the quantity or amonnt of crop produced.—This principle holds good in its application to agriculture generally. It is according to the requirements of an inalienable natural law, and can never be reversed

LIME.—One farmer saved his clover from destruction by the slug or snail, on land bearing a wheat crop, by a slight dessing of powdered lime, scattered through a clover seed machine late in the evening, when the insects were busy at work. Lime would be freqently useful if applied in this manner. Sown in moderate quantities on light land it will bring in white clover; it is said that it will destroy the fungus which causes the rot in potatoes.

REMARKABLE WEATHER.

In the year 301, the cold was so intense, that the Black Sea was entirely frozen over.

In 451, the Pontus Sea, and the Sea between Constantinople and Scutari in Turkey were entirely frozen over.

The Danube was frozen over in 462 so that a whole army crossed on the ice.

The Black Sea was again frozen over in 762, and the snow drifted to the depth of 50 feet.

Carriages crossed the Adriatic Sea on the ice in 859, and in 860 the cold was so intense that cattle froze to death in their stalls. The Mediterranean Sea was so tickly frozen over that it was passable for carriages and horses, and merchandize was transported across it on ice.

1133. This year the river Po was frozen from Cremond to the sea; wine burst the casks containing it, and trees split with immense noise.

1216. The river Po was frozen this year to the depth of 16 feet.

1235. The Mediterranean was again frozen over, and a whole pine forest was killed by the cold.

1282. This year the snow was so deep in Austria, that houses were entirely buried beneath it and many persons perished.

1292. The Rhine was frozen over, and the snow is represented as being of "an enormous depth."

1323. The Baltic Sea was frozen over so as to be passable for six weeks.

1344. All the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

1349, 1402, and 1408. The Baltic Sea was frozen over in each of these years.

1384. The Rhine and Sea of Venice were frozen over.

1423, 1426, and 1459. In each of these years the traveling from Lubec to Prussia was performed on the ice.

1620. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on the ice.

1670. The cold was intense throughout Europe.

1681. This year the cold was so severe as to split whole forests of oak trees.

1690. Scotland this year was visited with an awful snow storm, which lasted for 13 days and nights, during which time nine-tenths of the sheep were frozen to death, and many shepherds lost their lives.

1692. Wolves came into Vienna and attacked men and women, owing to the intense cold and hunger.

1729 or 1730. In one of these years another great snow storm visited Scotland, in which about 20,000 sheep and many shepherds were lost—by a single day's snow.

1776. This year the Danube was frozen over five feet thick below Vienna.

Scotland was the scene of another terrible snow storm in 1794, which is the most extroordinary one of which there is any record. In one single night snow fell to the depth of eight or ten feet, and in some places the most lofty trees were entirely covered. By this one night's storm 17 shepherds lost their lives, and thousands of sheep, besides other animals, were destroyed. One farmer alone lost 1400 sheep. After the storm had abated, and the snow had somewhat disappeared, there were found collected together (by its violence) in one spot, the dead bodies of 2 men, 1 woman, 45 dogs, 3 horses, 9 black cattle, 180 hares and 1840 sheep.

The above are the most remarkable accounts of the old world, and strangely contrast with the weather of the present time; or even that of our own country since its settlement.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The recent Report from the N. York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb contains the following table, showing the number of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, Pupils, &c.:—

	Institutions.	Pupils.
Great Britain & Ireland	16	1000
France	43	1576
Italy	9	259
Switzerland	10	241
Austria	9	243
Prussia	25	560
Bavaria	10	100
Wurtemburgh & Baden	6	158
Other German States	15	350
German free Cities	4	50
Denmark, Norway & Sweden	4	254
Russia and Poland	2	145
Belgium and Holland	8	400
U. States of America	10	700
British India	1	20
	172	6026

In the most of the above countries the provision is very far from adequate.—The number of deaf mutes in Europe is estimated at 150,000, of whom 25,000 ought to be constantly in school in order to educate the whole. In the United States, at least 2000 ought to be constantly under instruction.

PAPER MAKING.—From Statistical documents presented before Congress it appears that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States is 18,000,000. The number of mills 700, and the annual product $17,000,000.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER.

March 9, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Horner, sr., late of Summit township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 27th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

WILLIAM HORNER, Jr.
JACOB A. MILLER,

Febr 16, 1847—6t* Executors.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,

March 2. 1847. Prothonotary.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1846.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentery on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONAS AUGUSTINE.

March 2, 1847, 6t* Ex'r.

Notice.

ESTATE OF HELENA SNYDER, DECEASED.—The undersigned resident in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Helena Snyder, late of the same township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement and allowance, on or before the 23d day of March next, to the subscriber, in Centreville. ELI K. HAINS,

Febr 16, 1847. Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No. 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—For tract No. 1. containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2. containing 25 acres—cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the court. W. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. clerk.

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., February, 1839.

35) Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminitive," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminitive," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, Croup. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonfull of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church,
Darlington, Pa.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. clerk.

"I would not live Always."

34) One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence manifested by many who are suffering under the baleful influence of CONSUMPTION, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words, "I would not live always," as peculiarly adapted to themselves, or that believing their case to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of disease. Jayne's Expectorant has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the world for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Breast. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE has cured innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, and Diseases of the Skin, a number of cases of Gout, and several cases of Tic Dolereaux; over twenty cases of Cancer, and Goiu, or Bronchocele, (swelled-neck) and removes sick and morbid headaces, and imparts tone and vigor to the whole frame. Prepered and sold at No. 8 South Third st. Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

CONSUMPTION CURED.

35) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectorant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjayed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectorant.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

STECK & SCULL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row. [feb16]

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewert, Hon. H. W. Beeson } Fayette co.
Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig.

Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

☞REMARKABLE CURES.☜

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

☞FOR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable midicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best afforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectorant, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily proxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every proxysm would be her last.

The physians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness. Yours truly,

JOHN WIMER.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK.
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846—1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.